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- Cart wheels *squeak* not when they are liquored. *Bacon.*
 I see the new Arion sail,
 The lute still trembling underneath thy nail;
 At thy well sharpen'd thumb from shore to shore,
 The trebles *squeak* for fear, the bales roar. *Dryden.*
 Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole, go off constantly
 at the *squeaking* of a fiddle and the thrumming of a guitar.
 Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans
squeaking through the mouth of an eunuch?
 How like brutes organs are to ours;
 They grant, if higher pow'rs think fit,
 A bear might soon be made a wit;
 And that for any thing in nature,
 Pigs might *squeak* love-odes, dogs bark satyr. *Prior.*
 In florid impotence he speaks,
 And as the prompter breathes, the puppet *squeaks*. *Pope.*
 Zoilus calls the companions of Ulysses the *squeaking* pigs of
 Homer. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 3. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain.
 If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack,
 and he *squeaks*, I warrant him. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
SQUEAK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shrill quick cry; a cry of
 pain.
 Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
 In panic horror of pursuing dogs:
 With many a deadly grunt and doleful *squeak*,
 Poor swine! as if their pretty hearts wou'd break. *Dryden.*
 To *SQUEAL*. *v. n.* [*squæla*, Swedish.] To cry with a shrill
 sharp voice; to cry with pain. *Squeak* seems a short sudden
 cry, and *squeal* a cry continued.
SQUEAMISH. *adj.* [for *squæmish* or *qualmish*, from *qualm*.]
 Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily
 turned; being apt to take offence without much reason. It is
 used always in dislike either real or ironical.
 Yet, for countenance sake, he seemed very *squæmish* in re-
 spect of the charge he had of the prince's Pamela. *Sidney.*
 Quoth he, that honour's very *squæmish*,
 That takes a basting for a blemish;
 For what's more honourable than scars,
 Or skin to tatters rent in wars? *Hudibras.*
 His musick is rustick, and perhaps too plain,
 The men of *squæmish* taste to entertain. *Southern.*
 It is rare to see a man at once *squæmish* and voracious. *South.*
 There is no occasion to oppose the ancients and the mo-
 derns, or to be *squæmish* on either side. He that wisely con-
 ducts his mind in the pursuit of knowledge, will gather what
 lights he can from either. *Locke.*
SQUEAMISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *squæmish*.] Niceness; delicacy;
 fastidiousness.
 The thorough-pac'd politician must presently laugh at the
squæmishness of his conscience, and read it another lecture. *South's Sermons.*
 Upon their principles they may revive the worship of the
 host of heaven; it is but conquering a little *squæmishness* of
 stomach. *Stillingfleet.*
 To administer this dose, fifty thousand operators, consider-
 ing the *squæmishness* of some stomachs, and the peevishness of
 young children, is but reasonable. *Swift.*
 To *SQUEEZE*. *v. a.* [Seyran, Saxon; *ys-gwasgu*, Welsh.]
 1. To press: to crush between two bodies.
 It is applied to the *squeezing* or pressing of things downwards,
 as in the press for printing. *Watkins.*
 The sinking of the earth would make an extraordinary
 convulsion of the air, and that crack must so shake or *squeeze*
 the atmosphere, as to bring down all the remaining vapours.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
 He reap'd the product of his labour'd ground,
 And *squeez'd* the combs with golden liquor crown'd. *Dryden.*
 None acted mournings fore'd to show,
 Or *squeeze* his eyes to make the torrent flow. *Dryden.*
 When Florio speaks, what virgin could withstand,
 If gentle Damon did not *squeeze* her hand? *Pope.*
 In a civil war people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed*
 toward the burden. *L'Estrange.*
 2. To force between close bodies.
 To *SQUEEZE*. *v. n.*
 1. To act or pass, in consequence of compression.
 A concave sphere of gold fill'd with water and solder'd up,
 upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water *squeeze*
 through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small
 drops, like dew, without burbling or cracking the body of the
 gold. *Newton's Opticks.*
 What crowds of these, impenitently bold,
 In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,
 Still run on poets, in a raging vein,
 Ev'n to the dregs and *squeezings* of the brain. *Pope.*
 2. To force way through close bodies.
 Many a publick minister comes empty in; but when he has

SQU

- cramped his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get
 off. *L'Estrange.*
SQUEEZE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Compression; pressure.
 A subtle artifice stands with wond'rous bag,
 Than those that erst Laertes' son enclosed;
 Peaceful they sleep; but let the tuneful *squeeze*
 Of lab'ring elbow rouse them, out they fly
 Melodious, and with sprightly accents charm. *Philipi.*
SQUELCH. *n. f.* Heavy fall. A low ludicrous word.
 He tore the earth which he had sav'd
 From *squelch* of knight, and storm'd and rav'd. *Hudibras.*
 So soon as the poor devil had recovered the *squelch*, away
 he scampers, bawling like mad. *L'Estrange.*
SQUISH. *n. f.* [*schieben*, German, to push forward.] This etymo-
 logy, though the best that I have found, is not very probable.
 1. A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire. Used in sport.
 The armada at Calais, fir Walter Raleigh was wont pre-
 tily to say, were suddenly driven away with *squish*; for it was
 no more than a stratagem of fire-boats manœuvred, and sent upon
 them. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
 The forest of the south, compareth the French valour to a
squish, or fire of flax, which burns and crackles for a time,
 but suddenly extinguishes. *Hood's Vocal Forest.*
 Lampoons, like *squishes*, may make a present blaze;
 But time, and thunder, pay respect to bays. *Walser.*
 Furious he begins his march,
 Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch;
 With *squishes* and crackers arm'd to throw
 Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*
 2. Any petty fellow.
 Asked for their pass by every *squish*,
 That list at will them to revile or snub. *Spenser.*
 The *squishes*, in the common phrase, are called libellers. *Tatler.*
SQUILL. *n. f.* [*squilla*, *scilla*, Latin; *squille*, Fr.]
 1. A plant.
 It hath a large acrid bulbous root like an onion; the leaves
 are broad; the flowers are like those of ornithogalum, or the
 starry hyacinth: they grow in a long spike, and come out be-
 fore the leaves. *Miller.*
 Seed or kernels of apples and pears put into a *squill*, which
 is like a great onion, will come up earlier than in the earth
 itself. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 'Twill down like oxymel of *squills*. *Recreant.*
 The self same atoms
 Can, in the truffle, furnish out a feast;
 And nauseate, in the scaly *squill*, the taste. *Garth.*
 2. A fish.
 3. An insect.
 The *squill*-insect is so called from some similitude to the
squill-fish, in having a long body covered with a crust, com-
 posed of several rings: the head broad and squat. *Gress.*
SQUINANCY. *n. f.* [*squinance*, *squinancie*, Fr.; *squinatia*, Italian.]
 An inflammation in the throat; a quincy.
 It is used for *squinancies* and inflammations of the throat;
 whereby it seemeth to have a mollifying and lenifying virtue.
Bacon's Natural History.
 In a *squinancy* there is danger of suffocation. *Hilman.*
SQUINT. *adj.* [*squinte*, Dutch, oblique, transverse.] Look-
 ing obliquely; looking not directly; looking suspiciously.
 Where an equal poise of hope and fear
 Does arbitrate the event, my nature is
 That I incline to hope rather than fear,
 And gladly banish *squint* suspicion. *Milton.*
 To *SQUINT*. *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct
 line of vision.
 Some can *squint* when they will; and children set upon a
 table with a candle behind them, both eyes will move out-
 wards, as affecting to see the light, and so induce *squinting*.
Bacon's Natural History.
 Not a period of this epistle but *squints* towards another over
 against it. *Pope.*
 To *SQUINT*. *v. a.*
 1. To form the eye to oblique vision.
 This is the foul Libertigibbet; he gives the web and the
 pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the hairlip. *Shakespeare.*
 2. To turn the eye obliquely.
 Perkin began already to *squint* one eye upon the crown,
 and another upon the sanctuary. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
SQUINTED. *adj.* [*squint* and *eye*.]
 1. Having the sight directed obliquely.
 He was so *squinted*, that he seem'd spitefully to look upon
 them whom he beheld. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
 2. Indirect; oblique; malignant.
 This is such a false and *squinted* praise,
 Which seeming to look upwards on his glories,
 Looks down upon my fears. *Dentam.*
SQUINTING. *adj.* Squinting. A cant word.
 The timbrel and the *squinting* maid
 Of his awe thee; lest the gods for sin,
 Should, with a swelling droply stuff thy skin. *Dryden.*
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- To *SQUINT*. *v. n.* To look askint. A cant word.
 I remember thine eyes well enough: *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 Do'st thou *squint* at me? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
SQUIRE. *n. f.* [Contraction of *esquire*; *esquier*, French. See
ESQUIRE.]
 1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight.
 He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.—Ay, that I will,
 come out and long tail under the degree of a *squire*. *Shakespeare.*
 The rest are princes, barons, knights, *squires*,
 And gentlemen of blood. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 2. An attendant on a noble warrior.
 Old Bute's form he took, Anchises' *squire*
 Now left to rule Afcanus. *Dryden's Fœd.*
 Knights, *squires*, and steeds must enter on the stage. *Pope.*
 3. An attendant at court.
 Return with her—
 I could as well be brought
 To kneel his throne, and *squire*-like pension beg,
 To keep base life a-foot. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
SQUIREL. *n. f.* [*squirel*, French; *sciurus*, Latin.] A small
 animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree
 to tree.
 One chance'd to find a nut,
 In the end of which a hole was cut,
 Which lay upon a hazel-root,
 There scatter'd by a *squirel*:
 Which out the kernel gotten had;
 When quoth this way, dear queen be glad,
 Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,
 I'll set you safe from peril. *Drayton.*
 To *SQUIRT*. *v. a.* To throw out in a quick stream. Of un-
 certain etymology.
 Sir Roger she mortally hated, and used to hire fellows to
squirt kennel water upon him as he passed along. *Arbuthnot.*
 To *SQUIRT*. *v. n.* To spit; to let fly. Low cant.
 You are so given to *squinting* up and down, and chattering,
 that the world would say, I had chosen a jack-pudding for a
 prime minister. *L'Estrange.*
SQUIRT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected.
 He with his *squirt*-fire could dispense
 Whole troops. *Hudibras.*
 There is war declared by a lord; his weapons are a pin to
 scratch, and a *squirt* to bespatter. *Pope.*
 2. A small quick stream.
 Water those with *squirts* of an infusion of the medicine in
 dugged water. *Bacon's Natural History.*
SQUIRTER. *n. f.* [from *squirt*.] One that plies a *squirt*.
 The *squirters* were at it with their kennel water, for they
 were mad for the loss of their bubble. *Arbuthnot.*
 To *STAB*. *v. a.* [*staven*, old Dutch.]
 1. To pierce with a pointed weapon.
 Be't lawful, that I invoke thy ghost,
 To hear the lamentations of poor Anne,
 Wife to thy Edward, to thy slaughter'd son;
 Stab'd by the self same hand that made these wounds. *Shak.*
 Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,
 Which thou hast whetted on thy stony heart,
 To stab at my frail life. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
 None shall dare
 With shorten'd sword to stab in closer war;
 But in fair combat fight. *Dryden's Knights Tale.*
 Killing a man with a sword or a hatchet, are looked on as
 no distinct species of action; but if the point of the sword first
 enter the body, it passes for a distinct species where it has a dis-
 tinct name; as in England, where it is called *stabbing*. *Locke.*
 Porcius, think, thou seest thy dying brother
 Stab'd at his heart, and all besmear'd with blood,
 Storming at thee! *Adelphi's Cats.*
 2. To wound mortally or mischievously.
 He speaks poinards, and every word *stabs*. *Shakespeare.*
 What tears will then be shed!
 Then, to compleat her woes, will I espouse
 Hermione:—'twill stab her to the heart! *A. Philips.*
STAB. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A stab or wound with a sharp pointed weapon.
 The elements
 Of whom your swords are temper'd, may as well
 Wound the loud winds, or with bemockt at *stabs*
 Kill the still closing waters. *Shakespeare.*
 Cleander,
 Unworthy was thy fate, thou first of warriors,
 To fall beneath a base assassin's *stab*. *Rowe.*
 2. A dark injury; a fly mischief.
 3. A stroke; a blow.
 He had a suitable scripture ready to repell them all; every
 pertinent text urg'd home being a direct *stab* to a temptation.
South's Sermons.
STABBER. *n. f.* [from *stab*.] One who stabs; a privy mur-
 derer.
STABILIMENT. *n. f.* [from *stabilis*, Latin.] Support; firm-
 ness; act of making firm.
 They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation and shade. *Derham.*

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- STABILITY*. *n. f.* [*stabilitas*, Fr. from *stabilis*, Latin.]
 1. Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand.
 By the same degrees that either of these happens, the *sta-*
 bility of the figure is by the same lessened. *Temple.*
 These mighty girders which the fabrick bind,
 These ribs robust and vast in order join'd,
 Such strength and such *stability* impart,
 That forms above, and earthquakes under ground
 Break not the pillars. *Blackmore's*
 He began to try
 This and that hanging stone's *stability*. *Cotton.*
 2. Fixedness; not fluidity.
 Since fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities, we may
 conceive that the firmness or *stability* of a body consists in this,
 that the particles which compose it do so rest, or are intangled,
 that there is among them a mutual cohesion. *Boyle.*
 3. Firmness of resolution.
STABLE. *adj.* [*stabilis*, Fr. *stabilis*, Latin.]
 1. Fixed; able to stand.
 2. Steady; constant; fixed in resolution or conduct.
 If man would be unvariable,
 He must be like a rock or stone, or tree;
 For ev'n the perfect angels were not *stable*,
 But had a fall more desperate than we. *Davies.*
 He perfect, *stable*; but imperfect we,
 Subject to change. *Dryden's Knights Tale.*
 3. Strong; fixed in state.
 This region of chance and vanity, where nothing is *stable*,
 nothing equal; nothing could be offered to-day but what to-
 morrow might deprive us of. *Rogers's Sermons.*
STABLE. *n. f.* [*stabilis*, Latin.] A house for beasts.
 I will make Rabbah a *stable* for camels. *Ezra xxv. 5.*
 To *STABLE*. *v. n.* [*stabilis*, Latin.] To kennel; to dwell as
 beasts.
 In their palaces,
 Where luxury late reign'd, sea monsters whelp'd
 And *stabbed*. *Milton.*
STABLEBOY. *n. f.* [*stable* and *boy*, or *man*.] One who at-
 tends in the stable.
 As soon as you alight at the inn, deliver your horses to the
stableboy. *Swift.*
 If the gentleman hath lain a night, get the *stables* and the
 scullion to stand in his way. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*
 I would with jockeys from Newmarket dine,
 And to rough riders give my choicest wine;
 I would carels some *stableman* of note,
 And imitate his language and his coat. *Bramston.*
STABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *stable*.]
 1. Power to stand.
 2. Steadiness; constancy; stability.
 The king becoming graces,
 As justice, verity, temperance, *stability*,
 Bounty, perseverance, I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare.*
STABLESTAND. *n. f.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or
 presumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the
 stealing of the king's deer in the forest; and this is when a
 man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross bow
 bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow, or else
 standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to
 slip. *Cowel.*
 I'll keep my *stablestand* where I lodge my wife, I'll go in
 couples with her. *Shakespeare.*
 To *STABILISH*. *v. a.* [*stabilis*, Fr. *stabilis*, Latin.] To es-
 tablish; to fix; to settle.
 Then she began a treaty to procure,
 And *stabilish* terms betwixt both their requests. *Fairy Queen.*
 Stop effusion of our Christian blood,
 And *stabilish* quietness on ev'ry side. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*
 Comfort your hearts, and *stabilish* you in every good work. *2 Thess. ii. 17.*
 Poor heretics in love there be,
 Which think to *stabilish* dangerous constancy;
 But I have told them, since you will be true,
 You shall be true to them who're false to you. *Donne.*
 His covenant sworn
 To David, *stabilish'd* as the days of heav'n. *Milton.*
STACK. *n. f.* [*stacca*, Italian.]
 1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly
 together.
 Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's
 height, which the watermen that bring wood down the Seine
 laid there. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 While the marquis and his servant on foot were chasing the
 kid about the *stack*, the prince from horseback killed him with
 a pistol. *Watson's Buckingham.*
 While the cock
 To the *stack* or the barn-door
 Stoutly struts his dame before.
 Stacks of moist corn grow hot by fermentation. *Newton.*
 An inundation, says the fable,
 O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and stable;
 Whole ricks of hay and *stacks* of corn
 Were down the sudden current born. *Swift.*
 2. A